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FIVE CENTS A COPY

BAN ON STEEL TRAP IN EVERY STATE SOUGHT

American Humane Association Plans National Campaign Against Cruelty

MRS. FISKE HEADS SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Development of Ranches for Fur-Bearing Animals Is Purpose Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The American Humane Association has sent to all humane societies throughout the United States a bulletin drawing attention both to the cruelties attending the taking of furs from animals by means of the steel trap, and to the persistent campaign conducted for many years by the association against the practice. The association proposes to introduce an anti-trap bill in every state Legislature.

"The fur-bearing animals have been—and are still being—caught mainly by smooth or jagged-jawed steel traps," the bulletins says. "The pain of being thus captured by a leg or paw can only be imagined if you have an arm or leg, or even a finger, caught and held in a door that snapped shut and could not be opened by your own strength. Even that illustration is inadequate unless you were left there for days—possibly for two weeks—without food or water, perhaps in winter, with the mercury many degrees below zero. If you can picture any imagine such a condition you can understand a little of the cruelty of a steel trap."

"Because the facts against the steel trap were so damning, the American Humane Association organized in the spring of 1925 its humane trapping committee. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske was a leading figure in this movement and is its honorary chairman. Up and down the country she has denounced and exposed the cruelty of trapping. Her campaign has just been started. She has thrown her full influence to the humane trapping committee of the American Humane Association because she knows that it has the machinery and the intelligence to carry the work through. In centralizing all efforts through one channel the greatest good may be achieved."

Leaders in the Work

"Leading humanitarians of known standing are directing the work. W. K. Horton, president of the American Humane Association, is chairman of the executive committee. Others on the committee are Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Boston; F. B. Rutherford, operative manager of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia; Mrs. Ethel Fairmont Beebe, Cincinnati, and Sydne H. Coleman, general manager of the American Humane Association.

"This national committee will undertake to raise a sufficient fund so that in every city and town the horrors of trapping may be known. This will require lecturers, literature, postage, stationery, photographs and reports, all of which may be obtained through the American Humane Association. A campaign will be made to introduce an anti-trap bill in every state legislature. This task alone is a tremendous one."

"With all of the machinery and effort involved in this movement, there may be a host of volunteer workers. Local groups must be organized, first, to spread information and publicity on the subject, and, secondly, to raise the necessary working funds. The local commit-

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS APPROVED AS BRYAN MEMORIAL LEADER

Widow of Commoner Declares Monument Would Find Place in Washington—School in Dayton, Tenn.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 26 (AP)—The selection of Josephus Daniels as the leader of any movement for a national memorial to William Jennings Bryan is approved by the widow of the commoner, who is "deeply touched by the evident desire of the American people" to honor her husband, Mrs. Bryan declared in a statement to the Associated Press.

Such a memorial would naturally find place in Washington, Mrs. Bryan said.

Mrs. Bryan believes that Dayton, Tenn., is the place for the location of any school designed to give the instruction Mr. Bryan wished.

"I have been deeply touched by the evident desire of the American people to do honor to the memory of Mr. Bryan," she said. "The Nebraska memorial is taking the form of developing to completion the hospital which is to stand upon the grounds of our former home 'Fairview' near Lincoln, Neb. We donated the house several years ago for hospital purposes."

"Florida has my approval in the



Special from Monitor Bureau

IT IS seldom that fame comes to a silent toiler, but it has come to John J. McBride, a letter carrier for the New York post office. Quite unexpectedly it came and now apparently he is finding difficulty trying to explain it away.

John McBride leaped suddenly into the news of New York City when, on his way to his home at 1255 East Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, he saw a Negro truck driver fall from the subway platform at Times Square to the tracks below just as an express train was approaching. No sooner had the man fallen to the tracks than McBride sprang after him and, grabbing the truck driver by shoulder and arm, pulled him down into the channel between the rails and held him flat while the express train thundered past.

The locomotive of the express train saw the two men struggling on the track when the forward car was nearly on them. It was too late to stop, but he jammed the air brakes back to the emergency stop and, when the train was brought to a halt, two or three cars had passed over the men. He joined the crowd and hastened back to see what could be done, but before they had gone many steps McBride crawled from under the trucks of one of the cars with the man he had saved and climbed to the platform.

Many men and women pressed about McBride eager to grasp his hand and ask his name. "It's nothing," he said, and disappeared into the crowd.

Some persons, however, had observed the number on his mail carrier's cap and he was traced through office officials. Inquiry at his home revealed that he had not even told his wife about what he had done. And when she said that her husband had gone to work as usual, newspaper reporters sought him at Station W, at 160 West Eighty-Third Street, Manhattan. It was with difficulty that he was persuaded to admit that he had done "something of the sort" ascribed to him, and this was immediately followed by a declaration that he didn't want anything said about the matter.

"It's just like John," said his fellow workers. "He is the most modest man among New York's 6,000,000, and when he does a good turn—which is often—he never lets his left hand know what his right hand has done."

Asked why more Vermont apples did not appear in local markets in place of apples from the Pacific coast which seem to monopolize the fruit stands in Vermont most of the year, Professor Cummings said he thought it was because the dealers had acquired the habit of buying western apples through the jobbing houses. It has seemed easier also to purchase apples through the wholesalers where the grade was guaranteed and the supply was steady, than to take a chance on hunting up the local growers and then being not sure of the apples when they were wanted.

VERMONT APPLE CROP IS HEAVY

McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, and Fameuse Are Popular Varieties

BRAFTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 26 (Special)—Vermont will produce a bumper crop of apples this year if nothing happens to spoil the crop before the apples are ready for picking, according to M. B. Cummings, professor of horticulture at the University of Vermont.

Professor Cummings has been traveling about the State in recent weeks and finds that apples are doing well everywhere. There is an almost entire freedom from blight and worms are not bothering a great deal, he reports. The large amount of rain has improved the size of the fruit and the prospects are unusually favorable for a good yield.

Andrew B. Stroup, general prohibition agent, who has been in charge of the local territory, leaves Friday for Detroit to take up his new position as deputy prohibition administrator for Michigan. His Boston office will be closed, and Mr. Sams will arrive here to take charge of his office within a few days, probably by the end of the week.

In case that Mr. Sams does not arrive before Mr. Stroup leaves for Detroit, enforcement will be in charge of Harry W. Kendall, second in command at Mr. Stroup's office, he announced today.

Mr. Sams must be here by Sept. 1, when he officially takes office.

A considerable reorganization in the local staff is expected, in view of the announcement made at Washington that all employees under the old regime automatically lose their positions, unless they have been re-appointed by L. C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is in charge of the entire reorganization plans.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS PLAN EXHIBITS

Enter Connecticut Fair and Eastern States Exposition

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26 (Special)—Work done by Junior Achievement clubs in Connecticut will be exhibited at the State fair in Hartford, Sept. 7 to 12. Twenty teams from various Connecticut cities are to stage demonstrations, and later the same teams will appear at the Eastern States' Exposition here. Frank W. Barber of Middletown, director for Junior Achievement work in Connecticut, will have charge of the exhibits.

So successful has been the experiment of introducing a Junior Achievement program at Camp Hazen, the Connecticut Y. M. C. A. boys' camp near Chester, that it is expected that next year this work will occupy the major place in the camp's educational program. Last season some 300 boys were enlisted in this work, directed for the most part by voluntary leaders.

This year a new building was erected to provide the necessary shop rooms to accommodate the increased enrollment and a full-time director was employed by the Y. M. C. A. Clubs soon will be formed in small industrial communities throughout Middlesex County, Connecticut, with a view to establishing a Middlesex County Foundation, to be run on lines similar to Essex County, New York, where one of the strongest groups of clubs has been established.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carrillon concert, request program, Gloucester, 8:30 p. m.; band concert, Marshfield Park, evening day, continuing; band concert, Revere Beach, 3 to 5 p. m.

Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 3
Empire (Salem) \$3.30
Majestic—Rose-Marie, 3
Plymouth—"The Fall Guy," 3:15
Motion Pictures
Colonial—Douglas Fairbanks in "Don Q, Son of Zorro."
Fenway—"The Lucky Devil,"
Symphony Hall—"Winds of Chance,"
2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Band concert, Nantasket Beach, 7 to 8 p. m.
Baseball at Braves' Field, 3:15 p. m.
Pittsburgh vs. Boston, National League.

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Flowers Telephoned Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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Tea Room & Garden Restaurant

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den Behind the House of Seven Gables, Overlooking the Harbor.

Luncheons and Dinners

75c, \$1.25 and \$2.00

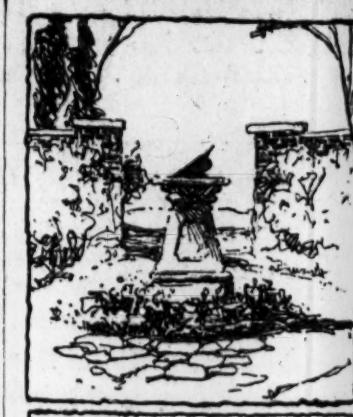
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Prize Winners at Manchester Show



This Display of Aquatics, Shown by Mrs. William H. Moore, Won First Prize at Manchester Exhibition

LOTUS FEATURE AT FLOWER SHOW

Manchester Presents Many Beautiful Blooms at the Annual Exhibition

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—Two unusual exhibits of aquatic plants are special features of the annual flower show of the North Shore Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall, Manchester. The first-prize exhibit is a group of Lotus plants shown by Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides.

The other group, shown by Mrs. Albert C. Burge, consists of water-hyacinths grouped about a small statue. This exhibit received a silver medal. The stage is occupied by an exhibit of orchids arranged with ferns and palms, the property of Albert C. Burge. This group received a special gold medal.

Still another feature of the show which is out of the ordinary, and which is deserving of much admiration, is a group of Alianandas. These are large greenhouse plants with immense yellow blossoms. Mrs. Lester Leland was awarded a silver cup for six of these plants.

One other noteworthy feature of the exhibition is a display of vegetables made in the basement hall by Walter D. Denegree. In opinion of the judges, this is one of the finest exhibits of vegetables ever made in New England. There are 133 varieties, including 16 plates of imported potatoes and radishes, white and purple eggplants. A new French celery group for the first time also is being shown, as well as red celery and other vegetable novelties.

The exhibition, as a whole, is not quite as large as last year but the quality of the exhibits is unusually good. Mrs. L. H. Moore received the first prize for a group of plants arranged for effect, and Charles C. Walker, of Manchester, won the silver medal for a tub of cut flowers.

A splendid group of hanging begonias of a rich, yellow tone won a prize for Mrs. W. B. Walker. Special classes for dinner table decorations for amateurs and for florists are attracting much attention. In the first class Mrs. J. H. Lanigan of Manchester was the winner, receiving a silver medal. Her table is decorated with a centerpiece made up of centaureas, South African daisies and blue salvia. Henry Penn of Boston has the winning table in the second class, his centerpiece consisting of rose and larkspur.

OPIUM COMMITTEE BEGINS SESSIONS

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The opium advisory committee opened its seventh session on Monday afternoon. The committee will discuss how to put into practice the decisions of the last two great opium conferences and will advise on measures against opium smuggling. It will also discuss the annual reports from various governments.

The following countries are represented: Germany, France, Britain, India, Japan, Holland, Portugal, Siam, and Switzerland, the latter the only one not represented. Pinkney Tuck, Consul-General at Geneva, is the United States observer. The president is Sir Malcolm Colman Delevigne of Great Britain, and the vice-president, Dr. Anselmino of Germany.

WOBURN'S TAX INCREASED

Woburn taxpayers will pay a rate of \$32.20 this year, an increase of \$1.80 per \$1000 over last year, because of the increased salaries voted policemen, firemen and school teachers, it was announced yesterday. The valuation of all personal property increased to \$18,713,531, or \$729,060 more than last year. Valuation of real estate alone is \$658,690 greater than in 1924.

THOMAS C. O'BRIEN, District Attorney of Suffolk County, continues to be a candidate, but in the offing, indeed, none but William T. A. Fitzgerald, Registrar of Deeds in Suffolk County, has declared above his

WADSWORTH CANDIDACY SEEMS TO MEET G. G. A. REQUIREMENTS

Mayoralty Contest May Also Include Miss Frances G. Curtis—Malcolm Nichols Is Expected to Announce Candidacy—About 60 In Field

own name his intention of being a candidate for Mayor of Boston. Mr. O'Brien's recent appearance at the State House, where he is said to have been misquoted in connection with a complaint against the Boston Police force, has for a long time been regarded as a formidable candidate.

It is thought that Mr. Wadsworth being out of consideration, either the District Attorney, the Internal Revenue Collector or the High Sheriff of Suffolk County, John A. Kelliher, would stand very good chances before the Good Government Association when it makes its quadrennial selection from the available candidates.

ALONZO B. COOK, State Auditor, is announced by his friends in a circular letter setting forth his qualifications. He is a fearless official on whom no one who refuses to allow religious or political domination a foothold in his office. For years he has been elected Auditor of Massachusetts when the Republican state and city organizations have been anything but hospitable to him.

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor of Boston, has said that he does not believe his brother, John J. Curley, Treasurer of the city of Boston, will be a candidate for mayor as has been reported. Theodore A. Glynn, commissioner of the fire department, is a tentative candidate, but Mayor Curley's position will have much to do with the candidacy of any man who is ambitious to represent the organization which the Mayor has built up in his two administrations.

ALONZO B. COOK, State Auditor, made application today to the Board of Election Commissioners for nomination papers for place on Boston's municipal ballot for Mayor of Boston. His application follows, he said, the refusal of the commission to receive application for nomination papers made for him by his friends on the ground that the applications could not be received until Sept. 30.

BEACON FOR AVIATORS

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26 (AP)—A huge revolving searchlight casting a beam of 450,000 candlepower 150 miles is to be erected at the Hartford Aviation Field as a guide to mail pilots on the Boston to New York route by way of this city. Announcement to that effect was made by Major Talbot O. Freeman, chief inspector of the State Aviation Department, in a radio talk. The light will be one of three to be provided on the route. The other two will be at Boston and New Brunswick, N. J.

MOTOR GASOLINE LOWER

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Midcontinent gasoline declined 1 cent to a 34-cent basis for United States motor grade.



Martha Washington Sewing Cabinet

\$15.00

Finished in brown, 29 inches high, fitted with sliding tray, convenient compartments, 3 drawers. Solid mahogany.



Tilt Top Table

\$9.75

Mahogany veneered shaped top and gumwood base with shaped legs. Top is 20x29 inches. Very attractive and useful in a dozen places.



Occasional Chair

\$2.95

Sturdy birch finished in mahogany. Fancy turned legs and spindles on the high back.

Last 3 Days of August Furniture Values

Six reasons why you should buy Furniture at Gilchrist's!

1. Gilchrist Guarantee

—A reputation founded on 70 years of creditable service stands behind every furniture transaction.

2. All New Furniture

—As our furniture department is barely six months old, every piece of furniture offered in this great August event is in keeping with the latest styles in interior decoration.

3. Our Dignified Thrift Payment Plan

—Permits you to purchase from earnings rather than savings

—or terms to suit your convenience

—at our special LOW prices

—the nominal interest charge on the unpaid balance is practically offset by the value of Legal Stamps given with each prompt payment.

—Which we pride ourselves is the fairest payment plan in effect anywhere

4. Legal Stamps representing 2% discount

—with each cash purchase

—with each regular charge purchase paid before the 15th of the following month

TOLEDO SEEKS EXPORT TRADE

Voters Will Be Asked to Pass on Bonds for Harbor Improvement

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—An additional \$1,500,000 for development of the Toledo harbor will probably be added to the City Plan Commission's programs to be submitted to voters here in November, bringing the total to \$22,500,000 for streets, parks, civic center and general municipal projects.

The City Plan Commission, at its meeting with members of the Port Commission and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Board, Real Estate Board and other business groups, tentatively approved the item for harbor development.

Opposed to Delay

"Harbor development in Toledo should not be minimized nor should it be delayed until the accomplishment of the St. Lawrence project is in sight," declared M. J. Riggs, president of the Chamber of Commerce. "It is essential now to a sound economic growth of our foreign and domestic commerce."

The specific task set by the Port Commission is urging the \$1,500,000 bond issue is the construction and equipment of a part of the Summit Street Terminal which is the first project in the Toledo port plan worked out by experts under direction of William T. Jackson, city service director. This terminal would be on the Maumee River near rail

and arterial highway connections. "The cities on the Great Lakes are looking forward to the day when the St. Lawrence waterway will be a reality," declared Mr. Riggs, "but service counts and the port with the best facilities is the one that will get the business, and regardless of Toledo's excellent natural harbor, the ships will pass by without calling if accommodations are not provided."

Foreign Trade Growing

It was shown by Leonard J. Gans, foreign trade secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, that Toledo's foreign trade during 1924 amounted to not less than \$16,000,000, and this year it is expected to approximate \$20,000,000 in value.

Toledo could have much direct export and import trade if proper terminal facilities were available here," Mr. Gans said. "Even with present limited facilities Toledo occupied twelfth position in 1924 among exporting cities, according to United States Shipping Board figures, which show that Toledo handled last year 11,162,332 long tons in foreign commerce."

The steamer Julius Holmlund, which came to Toledo direct from a Danish port with a cargo of pulp wood for a near-by paper mill, proved the feasibility of direct operation, even with the limitations of the St. Lawrence River canals.

VANCOUVER HARDING MEMORIAL

PRINCE RUPERT, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts are being made both at Washington and Ottawa to secure the attendance of two national figures at the dedication of the Harding Memorial in Stanley Park on Sept. 10. Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, is expected in Seattle about that date and he will be asked to come here for the ceremony.

BRITISH CABINET TO CONSIDER PROGRESS OF DEBT DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

M. Caillaux may go to Washington. He thinks this unlikely as far as Mr. Churchill is concerned, but he suggests that Great Britain might follow the American precedent and appoint an official observer in Washington who would be in close touch with the Franco-American negotiations.

As far as a settlement of the Anglo-French debt question is concerned, there seems to be no hope that an agreement will be reached this week. It is the purpose of M. Caillaux to return to Paris on Thursday with new proposals to submit to the Cabinet, and the belief prevails that Mr. Churchill will likewise suggest fresh ideas on the subject to Mr. Baldwin and the members of his Government.

One report had it last night that Mr. Churchill had reduced from £21,000,000 to £14,000,000 the annual amount which Great Britain would accept in payment of the French debt. He was insistent, however, that this annuity all should be in sterling and no part of the amount in Dawes plan payments to France. It was asserted that M. Caillaux maintained that France could not pay more than £10,000,000, part in sterling and the remainder from this Dawes plan collections, whether this be in money or kind.

Italy to Seek Favorable Terms From United States

ROME, Aug. 26 (AP)—While the reports received here of President Coolidge's statement regarding the Belgian debt settlement are still extremely meager, enough of his general viewpoint has reached Italian officialdom to create an impression.

This first impression is favorable, in that authoritative Italians see in

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dated Set for Discussion

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The newspapers are aiming considerable criticism at the Belgian official note concerning the outcome of the Washington negotiations, declaring the terms of the communiqué too optimistic.

It is understood that he will be further instructed to make lucid comparisons between Italy's situation in some of these respects with those of France and Belgium.

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HOSPITAL REPORTS DECLINE EVEN AMONG ISOLATED DRUNKS

Complete Statistics From Boston Institution Found to Favor Prohibition and Reverse the Trend Partial Figures Purported to Indicate

Statistics from the Boston City Hospital, which the anti-prohibition interests have been using in a attempt to make out a case against the Eighteenth Amendment, have turned to show decreasing drunkenness. The latest figures disclose that the number of alcoholic admissions in 1924 dropped 351 over the previous year. Furthermore, Dr. Edmund Wilson, assistant superintendent, pointed out that indications forecast that the downward trend is continuing and may be accelerated.

While the decrease in the number of alcoholic patients is far more significant than a similar increase, the slight fluctuation either way must be regarded as of minor importance, since they deal with only a small and isolated group, compared with the 1,500,000 population of Greater Boston. Whatever may have been done to turn the slight upward trend toward more drunkenness as an argument in favor of modification is entirely refuted by the reversal of the tide toward less drunkenness, and this fact applies even more forcibly in favor of retaining the Eighteenth Amendment.

Factors to Be Considered

But before the number of admissions can be accepted there are several factors which must be understood to get a true perspective of their value. Besides the fact that such hospital figures cover only a small segment of a diminishing group, not to be considered representative of the community at large, there is the added element, as Dr. Wilson explained, that the police are sending more arrested persons who were formerly left in a cell at the stations to hospitals. Many of these are repeaters, but are recorded as separate individuals, so that the total is not as large as it appears on the books.

Another important index of the flow of this same tide is the fact that the total number of arrests for drunkenness in Boston has continued downward for the first five months of this year, during which time the decrease was 753, compared with the corresponding period last year. This, added to the fact that the total arrests for the city dropped from 73,333 in 1917 before prohibition to 39,530 last year to which point it had risen from a low level of about 20,000 in 1920, makes the hospital figures doubly significant. These facts were brought to light by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an investigation of data sent out by a Boston organization seeking modification of the prohibition law. In this study the following two developments, reflecting isolated figures, and reflecting added credit to the constructive achievements of prohibition, are outstanding.

Fewer Arrests for Drunkenness

1. Despite the increased vigilance of the police and a growing population, the diminishing arrests for drunkenness in Boston, being 33,857 fewer now than in 1917, prove the tremendous accomplishments of prohibition, whatever may be the fluctuations in any single institution.

2. Any isolated set of statistics, especially the limited scope of hospital figures, it was explained by Dr. Wilson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, are not in themselves a true gauge of prevailing conditions because numerous outside factors enter to determine the rise and fall of alcoholic admissions. Thus the development which the Boston anti-prohibition organization mentions wherein the alcoholic patients of the Boston City Hospital have increased, on an average, over a period before prohibition, is explained largely by the fact that the police are sending proportionately more arrested drunks, as Dr. Wilson observes, to the hospital rather than detaining them at headquarters. Furthermore, what liquor is obtained is usually more poisonous, and the population figures are constantly mounting.

Another argument which the wets used in an effort to find an excuse for the liquor traffic has turned out to be a statement in behalf of prohibition, and shows that the advances rest not in a modified law, but in better enforcement of the existing law. With respect to the Boston situation which is now improving, Dr. George G. Sears, a trustee of the Boston City Hospital, is quoted as saying "that during the first year after the passage of the Volstead law there was really a marked decrease in drunkenness but as methods of avoiding this provision

that, because the totals are about the same, there is as much drinking. Common observation is that drinking in moderation and without moderation is as much today as seven years ago. If Bostonians' habits conform to requirements of the law, were to turn several hundred inspectors loose on the highways some dark night, probably the reports would show a total of defective lamps vastly greater than the number listed in any one night before. That is, extra efforts of register or commissioner of police result usually in extra reports and arrests. Unless the administrative activities in the two periods are about the same, the comparisons are of little value.

BAN ON STEEL TRAP IN EVERY STATE SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

tee must have a chairman. A woman prominent in social and philanthropic work will best fill this post. A secretary is necessary to handle the records and correspondence. A treasurer must handle the funds, give out receipts and generally look after the financial affairs of the committee. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined if desired.

The local committee should arrange for regular meetings and their proceedings given to the press. A speaker should be trained who may appear before groups of women, civic, social and church groups. There are no politics, race or creed involved in opposing cruelty.

Objects of Organization

"The Humane Trapping Committee does not oppose the use of furs. It is attacking the method of obtaining them. It seeks to bring about:

"1. The invention of a humane trap.

"2. Legislation making the steel trap illegal.

"3. A widespread development of fur ranches where the wild animals may be raised humanely, and finally disposed of humanely when the furs are at their best.

"4. A general dissemination regarding the cruel method of taking furs in steel traps.

"5. In no sense of the word is the Humane Trapping Committee to be interpreted as an attack upon the fur trade or the wearers of furs."

The American Humane Association's humane trapping committee officers are Minnie Madsen Fiske, honorary chairman of the general committee; William E. Pease, chairman of the executive committee; Executive committee: Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Frank B. Rutherford, Sydney H. Coleman and Mrs. Ethel Fairmont Beebe.

The American Humane Association has issued the following communication, in part, to humane societies:

"At least three other organizations have been developed recently that propose to work along lines laid down by the American Humane Association. Following its long established practice, the association will do nothing to embarrass or interfere with their work. Through this notice, however, it will be possible for those who prefer to work with a thoroughly tried and experienced organization to do so."

B. & M. REDUCES SHOP REPAIR FORCE

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Continued cutting in the number of men employed by the Boston & Maine railroad in their locomotive shops here was expressed by the railroad officials as the first step in a program to decrease the locomotive repair forces at Concord and increase the car force.

A notice has been posted in the locomotive division of the shops saying that it was closed indefinitely. Probably 325 employees will be out of work, at least temporarily.

CHILDREN CAMP TWO MONTHS

SOUTH ATHOL, Aug. 26—One hundred and fifty children of the South End of Boston, who have been guests here at the Margaret Memorial camp since the 1st of July, left for home in a fleet of motor trucks and automobiles. The children were accompanied by about 20 supervisors.

The large number of arrests for drunkenness made by the Boston police in the two weeks is interesting enough in itself to be an indication of how easily liquor may be obtained, and of the extent to which intoxicated persons feel free to use the streets. Conditions have been obviously bad for several months past, but the police did not come any too soon, and cannot continue any too long. In some sections annoyances are almost as great as in the pre-Volstead era. The wets which dogged drunkenness in return still trail it.

To compare the number of arrests in the last two weeks, about 1875, with the total in the corresponding period of 1918, about 1950, is to go up a blind alley that leads nowhere. It takes a highly imaginative statistician to conclude

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1503 Chestnut St. and

No. 9 V. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE AT HAND, SAYS L. J. TABER

National Master of Grange Tells Connecticut Conference That Recent Travels Have Revealed Progressive Improvement in Agriculture in All Sections

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 26 (Special)

—When the fourteenth annual Grange Lecturers Conference now in session at the Connecticut Agricultural College is brought to a close, Grangers from Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island will start on a tour of Connecticut, visiting places of historical, educational and industrial interest.

Senator Bingham stressed the need of a federal bureau of air navigation to foster commercial aviation. The three things necessary to make flying safe, he said, were government inspection of airplanes and pilots, navigable airways lighted by beacons and lighthouses and more air ports which should have their own shops, hangars and mechanics.

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 26 (Special)

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PLEA FOR CITIES ON BUSINESS BASIS MADE BY CALIFORNIAN

Manager Plan and Release of Municipalities From Encroachments of County and State Governments Called Greatest Need in Western States

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (Staff Correspondence)—The city manager plan and release of municipalities from encroachments of county and state governments are the two essentials most needed by western cities to make more effective city administrations, according to William J. Locke, executive secretary of the League of California Municipalities.

"The league now has 260 cities in California and its role is represented by its city officials who are agreed that city government should and must be taken out of politics and not be hampered by negative influences working from without or within," said Mr. Locke in an interview. "That will be the theme of our convention at Long Beach, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3."

"Partisanship in city government is untenable. The importance of political platforms based on national questions diminished steadily. The city manager plan appears the alternate of irresponsible management by groups and cliques. The city manager plan is working satisfactorily in 32 cities of California, including Sacramento, San Jose, Berkeley, Stockton, Long Beach, and Alameda. In addition, there are about 125 cities which have attained some of these municipalities by rescuing them from the doldrums of inefficiency and city government in the interests of the entire community are realized."

SELF-RELIANCE ASKED OF NEGRO

Governors Advise Racial Self-Help in Letters to Education Parley

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25 (Special)—Self-reliance of the Negro in working out his own salvation in America was the keynote of sessions here of the Negro National Education Congress. The note of racial self-dependence was struck in messages to the congress from the governors of more than half the states and from other officials, and it was echoed in addresses before the organization.

In a letter to J. Silas Harris, president of the congress, Ben S. Paulen, Governor of Kansas, said:

"Your race has gone far in the last 60 years; but the most significant reaction since the days of slavery has been your comparatively recent realization that self-help and advancement can only be made through the efforts of your own people. Through personal effort and through organizations such as yours the race can do infinitely more than can be done for it by political, charitable, or economic aid from the outside."

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in commanding the aim of the congress to lift the standard of Negro citizenship, emphasized the opportunities for great accomplishment by the American people, regardless of race.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, wrote:

"After all, to a large degree, the progress and advancement of a race must depend upon the self-help and self-reliance of that race."

Len Small, Governor of Illinois, wrote:

"The future of members of the Negro race in America lies largely in their own hands."

Judge J. A. Knox, head of the local committee, said in an address that the aims of the congress included education of the Negro, chiefly adults; the encouragement of practical Christianity and a closer contact with other races by leading the Negro people to do their part in co-operative enterprises.

The Rev. M. R. Smith of Guthrie, Okla., stressed the need of Christian leadership among the Negroes and of racial unity.

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nice distinction surely. The tourist is told about so-called 'egret farms' and painless methods of plucking these feathers but I traveled long and far without finding a trace of any farm, and the shocking manner in which feathers are gathered, costing the life of female birds and their young, beggar description.

The tourist should know the facts. I believe most travelers and humane beings are inclined to realize the absurd and mean offices could be placed on their honor. Our association proposes to work through Rotary Clubs and civic organizations to get the truth about this situation before the public. The facts will plead eloquently for the preservation of the egret and other lovely birds of plumage now threatened with extinction, not through economic necessity but because of an unreasoning instinct for decoration."

WINERY SEIZED AT SANDUSKY, O.

Diversion of Stocks Through Subsidiary Alleged

TOLEDO, Aug. 26 (Special)—Federal district attorneys here are preparing to file a lib. in Federal Court here covering 14,855 gallons of champaign, 16,546 gallons of wine, 10,100 gallons of cider, 12 gallons of malt and \$25 gallons of non-alcoholic beverages seized at Sandusky.

The winery of the Hommel Wine Company, Sandusky, was taken over by the federal authorities when it was alleged the company was diverting its stocks through a subsidiary to the market.

This is said to be the largest single seizure under the Volstead Act. The counts of the wines bear labels of 1820 and 1830. The seizure was a part of the new program to stop some of the big leaks in this section of border country along Lake Erie.

CHICAGO TO ACT ON WATER METERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Telegrams are being sent by William E. Dever, Mayor, to all Chicago aldermen who are out of the city, urging them to return for a special meeting of the council Sept. 1, when further discussion will be held on an ordinance compelling installation of water meters, in accordance with federal government demands.

Following a conference between Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, local War Department engineer, the Mayor and other city officials, the call was issued. Revoking of the War Department permit for Chicago to withdraw 8500 cubic feet of lake water per second for sewage purposes is threatened if the city does not order water meters before Sept. 3. Recently, after lengthy discussion in which council members failed to agree on a plan, the aldermen adjourned until Oct. 25.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL TO COST \$1,700,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—The University of Chicago has awarded the contract for early construction of the \$1,700,000 university chapel, a cathedral structure of majestic lines to crown the group of college buildings on the Midway. It will seat 2100 persons, and will be used for various meetings under university auspices.

Exterior facing is to be of limestone, ornamented with sculptured figures of greater than life-size. There will be a tower 205 feet in height, having a solid parapet 70 feet above pinnacles of other university buildings. The crown of the vaulted ceiling will be 75 feet above the floor.

BAN ON FEATHER TRAFFIC SOUGHT

Panama Will Be Asked to Protect Egret, Lyre, and Bird of Paradise

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (Staff Correspondence)—The Republic of Panama will be asked to prohibit all traffic in feathers of the egret, lyre and birds of paradise, according to Carlos B. Lastreto, secretary of the Audubon Association of the Pacific, whose recent investigations in Central America are made the basis of a report to the American Association of Audubon Societies.

"My observations prove that our federal laws prohibiting importation of wild bird feathers or skins into the United States are not sufficient to meet this emergency," Mr. Lastreto told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. "True, this legislation diminished violations, discouraged traffic and shifted the fashions. But smuggling operations remain as a serious menace, threatening extermination to beautiful birds. The method of obtaining these feathers heightens our human demand for greater protection to these birds."

The Audubon Association of the Pacific enlists to defend these creatures. In Guatemala, protection is given the quetzal, a bird of distinction with its sweep of two long tail feathers, and the Government has adopted it as a national emblem.

"Panama, being a small country and not very productive, has turned naturally to the encouragement of tourist trade. Bartering with transients has grown to be a principal business. The sale of egret feathers especially is active. Tourists and officers of the army and navy are the most liberal purchasers. I witnessed an American consular agent bargaining with an American steamship line for the galah egret feathers."

Education is needed to stop this sort of thing. Many tourists would hesitate to buy feathers in San Francisco. The law forbids. But while one cannot buy or sell these feathers there is nothing to prohibit one from wearing them. Not an over-

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RADIO

Comparison of Coils Shows Most 'Low-Loss' Types Vary

Laboratory Test Indicates That for Radiocast Wavelength Dielectric Support Unimportant

At the present time, there seems to be a decided rush for so called low-loss coils. Manufacturers have felt this demand, and have put on the market spider-web, honeycomb, basket weave, and a host of other kinds of "trick" coils with and without a dielectric support, in order to cater to popular demand. This movement toward reducing losses in various pieces of radio apparatus has been in good faith, both on the part of the purchaser and the manufacturer, and will have a lasting effect on the radio industry. However, not every coil that looks efficient proves so when subjected to laboratory tests. This article by Glenn H. Browning, like his transformer article recently published in the Monitor, is based on actual laboratory tests, and is written to give the "fun" first-hand information.

The worth of a coil depends upon its resistance. This resistance must be measured, not at 1000 cycles a second or 10,000 cycles a second, but at the frequencies it is to be used. If it is a tuning coil, or a radio frequency transformer to be used in the reception of radiocast signals, the resistance should be known at 1,000,000 cycles (300 meters) and also at intervals down to 500,000 cycles (600 meters).

Besides the value of the radio frequency resistance of the coil, the inductance must also be known. This will be easily understood when we consider that a coil having six turns of wire on a three-inch tube might have three ohms resistance at 1,000,000 cycles a second, while another coil, having 12 turns around the same size tube would have 12 ohms resistance at 1,000,000 cycles. The first coil would be no better than the second for radio work for the second has approximately four times as much inductance, as well as four times the resistance.

Thus, three things must be specified when determining the worth of a coil; first, the resistance, second, the inductance, and third, the frequency at which the resistance was taken. It turns out that these three quantities may be combined conveniently into a fourth quantity, which we call "n," which varies little over the radiocast band of frequencies, and is defined below as

$$N = \frac{R}{2\pi f L}$$

R is the resistance of a coil whose inductance is L at a frequency F. For this article five different coils were selected to measure. Pictures of these coils are numbered. Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Chart I gives the frequency resistance plotted against the wavelength of these various coils and the number corresponding with the picture may be noted at the extreme right of the plotted curve. The inductance of each is also given on this chart.

Figure 1

E is the induced emf, and R is the resistance in circuit L-C, in which case E is the resistance of the coil L. The E or induced emf is that set up in coil L due to an incoming signal through coil L. (This equation assumes that the coupling between L and L is loose.) Substituting the value of "n" given above in the equation for E, we have:

$$C_g = \frac{E}{2\pi f L}$$

From equations 1, 2 and 3

$$C_g = \frac{E}{N}$$

The equation shows very plainly that we should keep "n" as small as possible if we want E to be large. It also shows that it makes little difference whether we use large condensers and small coils or large coils and small condensers, so long as "n" is the same.

Chart II shows the quantity "n" plotted against wavelength, and gives an idea of the value of a coil when used in a radio circuit. The smaller the value of "n" the lower the loss in the coil, and the better it is for use in the reception of radio signals. When the value is small, such as "n" 200 or 000, the tuning of the system shown in Figure 4 would be very sharp. This means that stations say 20 meters apart could be easily tuned out. However, if "n" was as large as .01 or greater, a marked loss in selectivity would be noticed.

From these charts, it is easily seen

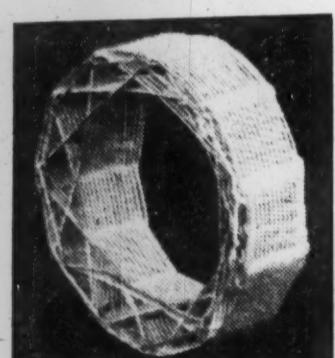


Figure 2

how a person might be confused simply observing the high frequency resistance of a coil without considering its inductance. Notice that coil No. 3 has a resistance of only 3.8 ohms at 300 meters, but its inductance is only .193 millihenrys, so that when "n" is computed, it is .0085 which is large, and indicates that the coil is not nearly as suitable for a radio circuit as coil 4 or 5.

Before showing how "n" affects the efficiency of a circuit, it will be necessary to say a few words about losses in good condensers. The "low-loss" movement did the radio industry a real service here for the condensers of a year ago, with bushed rotors and bakelite end plates did have losses which, in some cases, amounted to 100 ohms at 300 meters. Such condensers cut down the efficiency of a circuit much more than the coil did. Today, however, condensers such as the National, the

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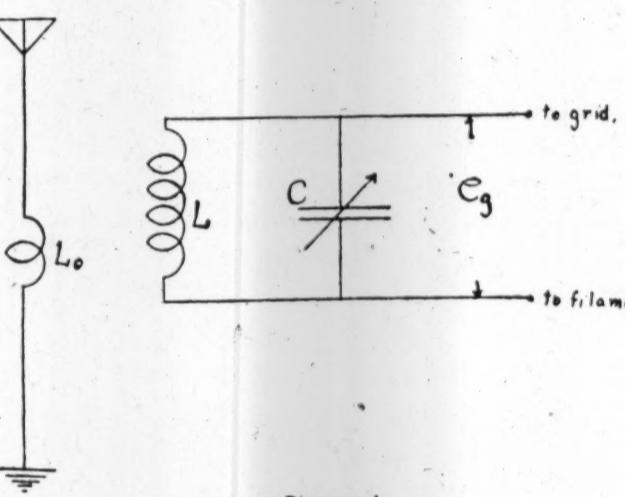
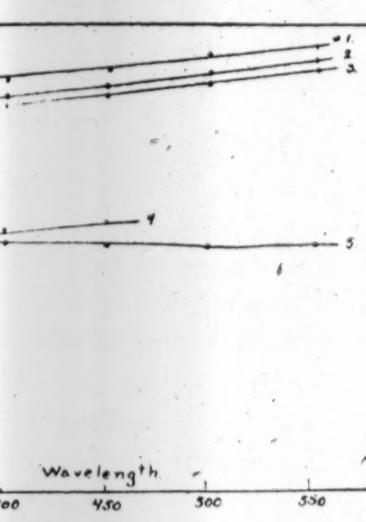
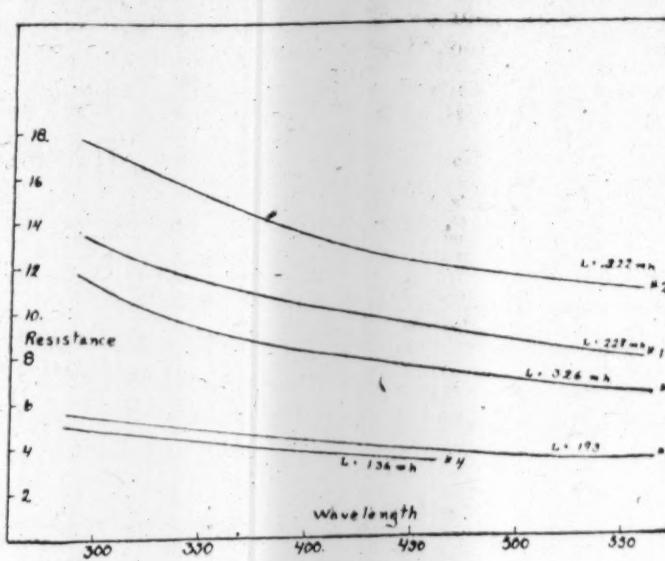


Diagram A

better at 300 meters while coil 5 is better from 350 to 550 meters.

The conclusions to be drawn from the data presented are that not all so-called "low-loss" coils are efficient when actually measured. Of all the coils shown, the single-layered solenoid has smallest "n" and consequently, is best suited for use in

a radio receiver. The high frequency resistance per unit inductance at a given wavelength is the best way to determine a truly efficient coil. The lower the value of "n" the sharper the tuning and the lower the loss in the circuit. It is hoped that those buying apparatus will be inquisitive enough to demand such data from a manufacturer. This would not only encourage good products, but would give the preference to the manufacturers who are scientific enough to have obtained exact data on their products.

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Figure 3

for the coil is the same. Thus, it is easily seen that the radio fan should not only know the value of high frequency resistance of the coil he buys, but also its inductance.

It is also true, that for the band of wavelengths used in radiocasting that it makes little difference whether a coil has a dielectric support or not. For example, coil 5 is wound on a bakelite tube, while coil 4 is built so as to be self-supporting. As will be noticed by Chart II, coil 4 is slightly

better than coil 5 at 300 meters, but its inductance is only .193 millihenrys, so that when "n" is computed, it is .0085 which is large, and indicates that the coil is not nearly as suitable for a radio circuit as coil 4 or 5.

Before showing how "n" affects the efficiency of a circuit, it will be necessary to say a few words about losses in good condensers. The "low-loss" movement did the radio industry a real service here for the condensers of a year ago, with bushed rotors and bakelite end plates did have losses which, in some cases, amounted to 100 ohms at 300 meters. Such condensers cut down the efficiency of a circuit much more than the coil did. Today, however, condensers such as the National, the



Figure 4

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in the Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

P.W.X., Havana, Cuba (100 Meters)

Concert at the Malecon Band Stand, by General Staff Band of the Cuban Army, Capt. José Molina Torres, band leader.

C.N.R.C., Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

5 p.m.—Studio program; orchestra.

C.N.R.O., Ottawa, Ont. (422 Meters)

5:30 p.m.—Market report; 7-15—Cameramen Orchestra—Studio musical program.

C.F.C.A., Toronto, Ont. (354 Meters)

5:30 p.m.—Dinner concert; 7—Musical program by the Purple Grackle boys; studio talent.

W.J.D., Moosejaw, Ill. (308 Meters)

6:45 p.m.—Dinner concert; 7:15—Orchestra under Director; 8:15—Dinner music.

K.W.Y., Chicago, Ill. (358 Meters)

5 p.m.—Dinner concert; 7—Musical program.

W.T.S., Elgin, Ill. (362 Meters)

5:10-30 p.m.—Radio concert by the Purple Grackles boys; studio talent.

W.J.D., Moosejaw, Ill. (308 Meters)

6:45 p.m.—Dinner concert; 7:15—Orchestra under Director; 8:15—Dinner music.

W.B.Z., Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p.m.—Orchestra concert under the direction of Howard Keeler; 9:30—Miltone Quartet.

W.H.K.C., Cincinnati, O. (362 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p.m.—Orchestra concert by the Fine Arts Trio; selections by string division.

C.N.R.C., Winnipeg, Man. (418 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Bedtime stories; 9—Dance program.

W.C.C.O., St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Dinner concert; 9—National program from New York.

W.C.R.C., Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Dinner concert; 9—National program.

W.C.B.C., Boston, Mass. (422 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Dinner concert; 9—National program.

W.B.F.C., Kansas City, Mo. (358 Meters)

8:30 to 9 p.m.—Concert by the Fine Arts Trio; selections by string division.

W.B.C.B., Indianapolis, Ind. (358 Meters)

8:30-31 p.m.—Bedtime stories; 9—Dinner music.

W.M.C., Milwaukee, Wis. (358 Meters)

8:30-31 p.m.—Bedtime stories; 9—Dinner music.

W.H.A.S., Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p.m.—Orchestra concert.

W.H.A.S., Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p.m.—Orchestra concert.

W.O.W., Omaha, Neb. (322 Meters)

6 p.m.—Popular program; 6:45—Randall's orchestra.

W.F.A.P., Dallas, Texas (474 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Long Star Five's seven-

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CROTHERS NEAR WORLD RECORD

Needs 15 Targets to Set New Mark for Consecutive Hits—Has 400 Now

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 26 (Special)—S. M. Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Pa., made trapshooting history yesterday when he broke 200 straight targets to win the clay target championship of North America and the champion of champions at the grand American trap shoot tournament. Yesterday's 200 straight was the second day Crothers achieved the feat and brings his consecutive run up to 400 straight, something never before accomplished by any marksman in the history of trap shooting.

In today's competition Crothers has to break but 15 more targets without a miss to break the world's record for consecutive runs now held by L. M. Carroll of Missouri, who has a total of 414. Carroll's record, however, was established at a Grand American tournament.

At least 3,000 spectators gathered around No. 12 trap when Crothers lined up for his last 50 targets. These spectators knew Ira Carroll of Missouri, and E. F. Woodward of Texas had already turned in scores of 300. The Crothers would have to turn in a perfect score to win the championships.

As he dropped target after target the huge crowd cheered and when he broke his four hundredth bird he was quickly given a standing ovation, and it was at least a half hour before he finally made his way to the clubhouse.

Crothers stands in line to make a clean sweep of the tournament if he can keep up his work. M. D. Hoen won the trap for the performance of the year, and the high-lighter.

Yesterday he captured the national clay target championship at singles, the championship of champions, and stands high man for the all-around and a high-overall champion.

Several entries in the championship played around the course yesterday while other out-of-town contestants rested from long trips and prepared for work-outs today.

E. W. Held, the St. Louis star, is getting ready to defend his hard Oakmont course as the date for the match draws near. He is turning in better cards every day, his latest being a 75, and observers say he can do better than that when pressed.

John Carter, Jones' partner, is western champion, and his play at Yonkers last week in the western tournament was two days but has been content to "just look" at the course.

D. D. Carrick, Canadian champion, found a crack from across the border.

Detroit to Give Cobb Testimonial

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Aug. 26

THE City Council last night voted \$1000 to provide a fitting testimonial to T. R. Cobb, manager of the Detroit Americans. Cobb will celebrate his twentieth anniversary as a member of the club Saturday. Appropriate exercises are planned at Navin Field in the afternoon and a banquet is scheduled for Saturday night.

In asking for the appropriation Mayor J. W. Smith said: "Two names alone in all Detroit's history are associated with the supreme degree of achievement in their respective fields. They are those of Henry Ford and Tyrus Cobb."

JONES EXPECTED AT OAKMONT TO PRACTICE

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26 (AP)—R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, titleholder, was expected here today to defend his crown in the United States amateur golf tournament at the Oakmont Country Club next week. Jones will be accompanied by two other luncheons from the south, Watts Gunn and Gene Cook. The Atlanta star plans to play over the course for several days, and friends expect he will be in top form when he tees off with Curtis Carter Monday morning. F. D. Quimby and J. P. Gulliford also were expected yesterday.

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SPEED RECORDS LIKELY TO FALL

Record Entry for Gold Cup Regatta Assures Brilliant Feats

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—All speed records for motorboat competition are likely to be eclipsed this weekend when the fastest array of racing craft ever assembled meet in the feature events of the Gold Cup regatta, classic of the motorboat world, in Manhattan Bay, Long Island.

Bobby Jones has drawn a record entry of 14 speedsters which represent the last word in motorboat construction for this class. Several of the contenders already are eclipsed, in trials, the present gold cup record of 46.8 miles per hour, set last year at Detroit by Miss Columbia.

Miss Columbia, overhauled under the direction of her veteran pilot, C. F. Chapman, will again be a contender for the famous trophy.

Light with Caleb Braag's Baby Bootlegger, the defending champion Braag, however, will seek the title again with a new racer, Rumin Wild, while the wheel of Baby Bootlegger will be in the hands of G. J. Vincent of Ira Carroll's team.

There are some who say that Liddell is the greatest athlete Scotland has ever claimed, and it is certain the one who has earned most fame, for not only has he gained an Olympic crown, but he now holds the British record for 100 yards, 9.75, made in 1922 at the British "open" championship meeting at Stamford Bridge, London. Capt. Wyndham Halswell was the only other Scotsman who even had a minor Olympian title.

The 100-yard dash, which has been a favorite sport in Britain since the end of the month, is gradually increasing its popularity both in the water and on land, swimming two hours each morning and walking in the afternoon.

Liddell leaves behind him a wonderful record. He has never been defeated in a Scottish championship engagement, and he has taken part in 12 long contests, five over the 100 yards distance, four over the 200 yards, and one over 440 yards besides helping his club Edinburgh University to win the mile relay race and to make a Scottic record in it. On that occasion, Liddell ran the quarter-mile relay, as he did this year, when he had less than 100 miles to go.

The racing program starting Friday, comes to its climax with a dozen events for various classes of craft Saturday and Sunday. More than 2,000 visiting craft are expected to join the three-day course of racing.

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In all four events he was in good form, and on retiring after each had a magnificent reception from a crowd of nearly 12,000 enthusiasts who had come to see him run his farewell race.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

More of Miriam Henderson

The Trap, by Dorothy M. Richardson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

THOSE who have accepted Dorothy Richardson's heroine, Miriam Henderson, as an intimate friend will welcome this eighth installment of the register of her thoughts.

By this time a large portion of the public that pursues modern fiction has decided whether it likes Dorothy Richardson novels or not.

The first volume came out in 1915 and has been followed by seven others at intervals of a year or two.

Individually, each is complete; collectively they are a record of what one particular English girl thinks about many subjects.

In the first book, "Pointed Roots," Miriam was 18, just setting out to earn her living. As the books went on we saw her preparing to be a governess, going to work in a dentist's office, becoming engaged, breaking her engagement, investigating new theories, discovering books, joining clubs, and touching life at many points, none of them extraordinary, but all productive of clearly defined impressions in her thought.

An Impressionistic Novel

For the sake of readers who have put off becoming acquainted with Miss Richardson, it is only necessary to say that she is impressionistic, in the best sense of the term. It one likes impressionism, one likes Miss Richardson, and on the contrary.

"The Trap" is a series of scenes, half-scenes, detached incidents, all of about equal importance. But it has more of a logical beginning and end than some of its predecessors. It definitely opens with the beginning of Miriam's association with Miss Holland as co-tenant of some rooms in Flaxman's Court; and ends when that association is broken off. The story is a report of the impressions made on Miriam by the new rooms, by her neighbors, by Miss Holland and Miss Holland's friends. At first, the co-tenancy promised to be a thrilling adventure, but when Miss Holland began to make demands on Miriam's individuality, the association had to end. At the end of the book, Miriam is leaving the "trap" where she has found that her sympathies are becoming too much involved.

Method Admirably Used

That is all. It sounds bald and flat and pretty selfish. In fact, it is enriched by a warm realization of the depth and variety of human life and the beauty of everyday experience. That realization makes Miss Richardson's work endurable even to those who dislike her method. Greatest enjoyment of it comes, however, only to those who have a genuine interest in the medium through which she works. There is no use in saving we wish her keen perception and exact pen had been used in another way. By this time she is well fixed in the method which she has chosen, and which she has used admirably.

One may complain that she does violence to the rules of good writing. It would be possible to quote a tiresome number of solecisms: "either" used for one of three; sentences in which the poor lonely subject pines in vain for a predicate; clumsy, broken rhythms such as "Something to make like Connors' 'I'm a sciolist';" super-subtleties like "Its indubitable descent, its perhaps too great and wital so manifestly, so wail-nigh woefully irretrievable precipitancy." That, if you please, is a complete sentence according to Miss Richardson. Then, by good luck, she goes on in the next sentence, "In simpler words, things were going too fast and too far," and we realize that she wrote those ornate complexities with her tongue in her cheek just for the fun of seeing if she could out-James Henry James.

Feminist Attitude

Again, one may take exception to her fundamentally feminist attitude, which crops out unmistakably at frequent intervals. American readers, too, may be chagrined to find that Miss Richardson does not like Americans, their voices, their ways of thinking, or seemingly any other

thing about them. No one, however, can deny her penetration, her acute portrayal of the workings of the feminine mentality. Her work is in danger of being over-subtle. At times it is fine spun. But it is always startlingly keen. Her greatest admirers have always been writers. There is something of a literary tour de force about her work.

Of her style may be said what she

A Public School Boy

Hesketh Prichard, a memoir by Eric Parker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

THE English "public school boy" has been described as a product of "the two forms of medieval education, the clerical and the knightly." Before the war brought inevitable changes in his outlook, he might have been termed a blend of the spomandant and the sportsman, founded on the great Doctor Arnold, and the military gentleman, with trading of leisurely autocracy drawn from India's northern frontier. He was specially equipped to exercise authority, and until the opportunity for applying this talent arrived, he was accustomed to roam leisurely about, seeing the world, playing cricket, possibly, when necessary for a livelihood, trying his hand at the law, the press, or the teacher's desk. If his shortcomings were somewhat obvious, his ability to combine authority with good humor, sympathy, and scrupulous justice entitles him to an honorable place in the march of civilization.

An Imposing Figure

An excellent representative of the public school boy was Hesketh Vernon Hesketh Prichard. An imposing figure, over six feet three in his shoes, ready to go anywhere or command anything. He played cricket as a fast bowler for Hampshire in the great cricketing days, when every player was a hero; he traveled in Spain, Panama, Haiti and Patagonia, and, finding he could write, successfully turned out, in collaboration with his mother, a large number of stories of "fierce adventure," notably the "Don Q" series, at a period when the weekly story magazine was still coming to its own.

But public school traditions of the gentleman-at-large prevented his taking too professional an interest in his writing. And in 1900 came his opportunity to command. Arthur Pearson of the Daily Express proposed to him an expedition into Patagonia, in search of the giant sloth, or mylodon, a huge mysterious beast of the prehistoric order, said still to haunt the unexplored forests of the Andes. Prichard accepted the offer and started off, a youth of 24, from Puerto Madryn, in charge of an expedition of eight men, 60 animals and a wagon.

War Ends Roving

His qualities of leadership were soon brought to the test. The wagon fell to pieces; there was trouble with the horses and incipient mutiny among the men. But the young leader kept the situation in hand and marched his company for two months into the interior, feeding them from his own gun, and finally exploded the myth of the mylodon. Every journey was followed by books and articles on sport and exploration, while the sinister, hawk-visaged Don Q still glowered from the pages of the magazines.

But the roving period came to an end; the outbreak of war in 1914 was to provide him with more serious ways of using his skill. On his rounds of the trenches as officer in charge of war correspondents, he saw the regiments losing men continuously from German snipers.

Three Books for Three Moods

Lafadio Hearn's American Days, by Edward Tinker, John Lane, £1. Dodd, Mead, \$5.

The World of the Inferno, by Otfried von Hanstein (Dutton, \$2.50).

The Worthwhys, by Margaret Wilson (Harper, \$2).

though no attempt was being made to remedy the defect. Prichard began experimenting with periscopes, safety loopholes and other sniping devices, at his own expense, and finally reduced the locating and suppressing of hostile sniping to such a fine art that he was permitted to organize sniping classes in the army. It is calculated that he was instrumental in saving over 3000 men from this brutal form of attack.

Dilettante Attitude Gone

But the war had practically destroyed the old public school boy tradition. Semimilitary as it had been, it was not for such warfare as this. The old leisurely, dilettante attitude went out before the machine-made efficiency of the new epoch. Shortly after the war, Prichard's career came to a close, before he could well adjust himself to the new conditions.

Mr. Eric Parker, handicapped apparently through slight acquaintance with Prichard, has written his biography with sympathy and good judgment, wisely confining himself to such elements of the career as are of public interest and concern.

Burmese Palms



Reproduced From "Peacocks and Pagodas," by Paul Edmonds (George Routledge, E. P. Dutton), Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor of May, 23, 1925.

Farmington, by Clarence Darrow (Boni & Liveright, \$2), shows that there is an impressionable and extremely human side to this distinguished lawyer's personality. The story, first published in 1904, is of the writer's boyhood and youth. It is not a biography. There is simply the picture of Farmington and the somewhat timid boy who grew and learned to dream in its more picturesque surroundings. There are hundreds of such villages in the world and millions of such boys as Clarence Darrow was in the days of which he writes. He describes the blacksmith shop, the town tavern and some of the town's people. One of these he writes: "Squire Allen was a tall man with white hair and a clean shaven face. He carried a

gold-headed cane, and when you met him on the street he never looked to the right or left. Everyone knew he was the greatest man in the place—in fact, the greatest man in all the world." Which, it must be admitted, is a fairly true picture of many a small town.

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but, failing a supply of dollars, "papa" seems likely after marriage to live on his wife, who will run the hotel they are in, which she proposes to purchase from the waiter-landlord.

This is a really clever farce, of the intellectual type, full of quips, in which modern society and conditions on both sides of the Atlantic are cleverly ridiculed. Most of the characters are less human beings than mouthpieces of the author's wit; but that wit never flags, and the play should make excellent entertainment.

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The Library

"The Improvement of the Masses"

By LIEUT-COL J. M. MITCHELL, O. B. E., M. C., M. A.
Secretary to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust

THE Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust inherited from Mr. Carnegie the policy of developing the library service of the country as a main factor in adult education and sound relaxation. At first they carried on the policy of making grants for the erection of free public libraries. It was, however, very soon borne in upon them that below a certain level of population towns cannot successfully maintain an independent service. They therefore, took up in 1914 the problem of rural areas, experimented with the county library system which was recognized by legislation in 1918-19, and have since established roughly 100 county schemes throughout the islands, all of which are now maintained by the county authorities concerned. There are now only five counties in England, one in Wales, and two in Scotland, which are without a library service.

It also became clear that, even with the combination of borough and county services, the less populous areas could not provide for the needs of isolated specialists and students. The trustees therefore, have taken a prominent part in setting up a great national lending collection, known as the Central Library for Students, with its main depot in London and subsidiary depots in Dunfermline and Dublin. This service is intended to act as a reserve to the ordinary public library service, and when it becomes fully developed, it will in a very real sense supply the needs of isolated students, even in the most remote parts of the land. The service is gradually being strengthened by alliance with the libraries of learned societies and specialist institutions. Already about 12 of these libraries are acting as "outlets," their stocks thus being brought into direct relationship with the national service. The most recent additions to this important group are the libraries of the British Institute of International Affairs, the League of Nations Union and the Royal Anthropological Institute—all previously limited to their respective members.

Recent Library Developments

In general it will be seen that the trustees' policy is designed in these connections to make the maximum use of the country's library assets. With the same purpose they are assisting two very interesting new bodies: the Association of University Teachers who are endeavoring to set up something like a mutual loan system based on an information bureau, between university libraries, and the standing committee of the conference on specialist libraries and information bureaus, which is seeking to effect similar co-operation between technological collections. In order to round off the policy, it is proposed in future to offer grants to borough and county libraries which are preparing some form of economical co-operation.

An altogether new field of library service has recently been opened up, namely, that of setting up nucleus collections of standard works in boys' and girls' clubs. It is expected that this will be a very fruitful experiment, since it will help to bridge the gap between the reading which is done at school and the reading of the mature man and woman, thus insuring the possibility of continuity between juvenile and adult education.

Spreading Good Music

But it is not only in the library field the trustees are active. Like their founder, they have a great belief in the value of music and the drama as part of a comprehensive scheme of adult education. Here again their main object has been to help to provide in the smaller and more scattered communities the amusements which commercially are possible only in larger places. They have assisted the Arts League of Service to send concert parties throughout the countryside, and this scheme has been so successful that both bodies are now all but independent. Substantial grants have also been made to the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals, and to the Folk Dance Society whose function it is to encourage the public at large to give expression to their own artistic aspirations rather than to be content simply to enjoy the performances of professionals. Both these bodies are nation-wide in their influence, and are gradually bringing to light a wealth of natural talent which otherwise must remain dormant.

In a rather special field the trustees have sought to further the cause of British music by publishing each year a selected number of home-made musical scores.

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distant islands of Lewis and Skye, and hostels are now successfully operating in the chief towns, Stornoway and Portree.

Public Research and Report

In addition to these particular lines of policy, the trustees have made a special feature of financing important inquiries and publishing the resulting reports. The child welfare reports have already been mentioned. Other publications include two reports on the public library service of the country—1915 and 1924—a report on public baths and wash-houses and a report on British music by Sir Henry Hadow. All these reports are supplied gratis.

In conclusion it should be remarked that the administration of a trust of roughly \$600,000 a year is a really difficult task. It is useless to give temporary help to voluntary institutions which are chronically insolvent; it is wrong to relieve public authorities of their statutory duties; it is bad policy to scatter limited resources over a wide field of activities. The great test is the existence of a manifest demand from a large



Sunlight and Shadow in the Luxembourg Garden

The Luxembourg Garden

Paris

Special Correspondence
WHEN Marie de Medicis had

plans for the garden of the Palais du Luxembourg there was little thought that one day it would be the playground of the Quartier Latin. And surely remote was any thought that the palace was to house the Senate chamber of a republic.

The restful intimacy of this ancient garden to the roar of rumbling traffic or some silent backwater where one hears only faint echoes of the surrounding stream. And each particular section of the garden seems to attract its own peculiar clientele. Along the chestnut tree-shaded promenades between the "Boulevard" and the Bassin is the student's favorite meeting place. Here, strolling or sitting about in groups beneath the trees, the new aspirants for places in the world of arts and letters discuss their work and that time-old subject—"What is art?" Here is the beautifully simple statue of George Sand and, just beyond, a fine Flaubert, and the music stand where on "music days" the band of the Garde Républicaine plays selections from the old operas and classics. And of a summer afternoon sitting there beneath the trees after the rendering of some old melody, one sees reminiscent smiles light up old faces as little groups recall pleasant times of other days.

Small children with their nurses play along the sun-warmed terrace, and the elders gather in little groups by the balustrade gay with flower-filled urns, or sit chatting near the base of one of the statues in antique marble that stand in relief against their background of lush foliage. The whole garden is a playground for all ages. From the Bassin comes the joyous shouts of children, sailing their toy boats—thrilled with adventure as their little craft encounter the four winds in the perilous voyage from one side of the Bassin to the other.

Beyond the Bassin, spotted about beneath the trees, are the toy booths, the waffle stand, the miniature chevaux de bois and that delight of all delights—the guignol, where not only the little tots but many a fond parent is amused by the strange antics of Monsieur and Madame Guignol and the troublesome marionettes that make their life interesting. Then there is the "tennis" where school children come with nets to stretch between the trees. But perhaps the most interesting of all the scenes is that of the elders. Quietly tucked away in the shade of some of the finest old chestnut trees of the garden is the croquet. Here day after day as the weather and season permit you can hear the confident

click of the wooden balls. During decisive strokes the gallery observers that is always present becomes as silent as spectators at a billiard tournament.

All through the garden, as the sunlight and shadows change from morning till dusk, one may come upon the quiet beauty of some silent dell or a vine-clad bower sheltering the bust of a poet, artist, or composer—Murger, Delacroix, Verlaine,

mellowness of its paths there seems to be a glow of light like the amber film one finds in the terraced landscapes of Claude and Poussin.

With autumn a carpet of gold is laid and dusk creeps in among the trees as the drummer makes his rounds, beating a signal that it is near closing time and the great iron tournament.

Another part of your job is houseboy to clean and dust the house down stairs. This you usually do very well for you like to work. Then, besides what you want presents. You look forward to them even more than to your wages, and once a year you expect an especially nice "cumsha" or gift if you are the first-class boy you wish to be. You would, therefore, not want to hear this from your mistress:

"Boy, this night have got three-piece master, three-piece missis come dinner. Talkie cook wantches everything must be proper." And according to orders you "talkie cook" so that he will know the guests are coming.

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Number Four Boy

"Boy, how fashion you no have dust this side?" ("How come," is what the words seem to say, "you haven't dusted here?") "Rooms belong plenty bad—all same one coolie's room." ("Awful!") "Boy no can do proper pidgin." (Pidgin means business, you remember.) "No belong number one boy. My think you belong number three, number four boy. Missie no can pay boy proper cumsha Chinese New Year. Missie maybe catch better boy."

You wouldn't let that happen, though. You wouldn't be a number four boy or get into a state where Missie wouldn't "pay" (give) "cumsha," for you like to work for Missie and you love to get a cumsha on your greatest holiday in all the year.

"Maskee, boy," your American master tells you, and so you listen as he commands. "Go topside, Master's room, catch one piece book on table." Yes, you understand, for you saw that book upstairs in Master's room. "Boy, take book other master's homeside." All Americans or Europeans are "masters" to you; the word means nothing more. Your own master is giving you the address. "Say Zootong loo." You learn it. "You save what Master my talkie you, boy? You save what thing my wantches boy? All right, do chop chop."

And as you are a good "number one" house boy, and Pidgin English is really "business" English between you and your friendly master, you hurry upstairs and then off to other master's homeside to do everything chop chop.

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Noted Norwegian Founds Academy

OSLO, Aug. 1.—(Special Correspondence) —C. Michelsen, Premier of Norway, in 1905, to whom it was no doubt primarily due that the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden was settled in a peaceful manner, recently passed on.

He is considered to have been the greatest statesman fostered by Norway since 1814. By testamentary disposition he has bequeathed the greater part of his considerable fortune to an academy to be founded at Bergen for scientific, cultural and social work.

According to press reports, the will provides that the academy should open in your chairs, and in the room where you go to a mission school or off to college in England or the United States. You and he get along nicely in this queer pidgin English that is made up chiefly of familiar words used in certain definite ways.

You answer the telephone and your master tells you it is he, and asks you if you mistress "home." "Boy, my belong Master. I have got have got

"Missie have go out. No have got this side, Master," you answer. "My belong very sorry. Master wantches

master was saying. You and he talk what is called "pidgin English." It has nothing to do with the pigeons that fly so prettily in front of St. Mark's in Venice, or the Art Museum in Chicago. "Pidgin" means "business" and comes from the way the Chinese used to say "business" when they tried to pronounce it and couldn't quite.

So your American master, who does "pidgin" with you in Shanghai or Foo Chow, does not speak your language nor do you learn his (unless you go to a mission school or off to college in England or the United States). You and he get along nicely in this queer pidgin English that is made up chiefly of familiar words used in certain definite ways.

You answer the telephone and your master tells you it is he, and asks you if you mistress "home." "Boy, my belong Master. I have got

"Missie have go out. No have got this side, Master," you answer. "My belong very sorry. Master wantches

the chairs will include that of intellectual science, embracing religious philosophy and (or) experimental psychology; natural science, preferably such that may be of benefit to the industrial life of the western coast of Norway; medicine and cultural or scientific work for furtherance of tolerance and forbearance between nations and races, in religious, social, economical and political matters?

Whatever the answer the fact remains since 1858 Jefferson Davis has been honorably entitled to an LL. D. degree from Bowdoin College. The college never rescinded it.

temporary Republican newspapers say, an evidence of "toadying" or the result of wire-pulling by certain influential Democrats desirous of "promoting their own personal aims?" Was it through the influence of Davis' friend, former President Franklin Pierce, a Bowdoin alumnus, and that of Leonard Woods, president of Bowdoin, that the college's real distinguished services as United States Senator and former Secretary of War? Was it, then, a generous nonpartisan tribute to ability and national accomplishment?

Why did Bowdoin College thus honor Davis? Was it because he was spending the summer in Maine and had won many hearts by his personal charm? Was his degree, as con-

sidered by these rules, the trustees can make valuable contributions to social progress in new fields in which it is too early to expect private liberality or state support. This was, in fact, the underlying idea of Mr. Carnegie's great bequest; he asked the trustees to do what they could "for the improvement of the masses of the people" by such means as "the trustees may from time to time select as best fitted from age to age" . . . "remembering that new masses are constantly arising as the masses advance."

Guided by these rules, the trustees have endeavored to lead the way has been that of child welfare. They have set up a number of model welfare centers in congested areas, and have endeavored to lead the way by setting up two hostels for children attending secondary schools. The need for the latter institutions is manifestly greatest in rural areas where the population is scattered and there is only one secondary school for a wide district. These schemes which are already in existence.

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MOORS LOOK TO UNITED STATES

Belief in Political Disinterestedness Profound—Piracy War Left No Rancor

TANGIER Morocco Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence) — Although the interest which the United States has always had in Morocco is for the purpose of protecting its own nationals and interests, and extending trade, there is no getting away from the fact that the United States holds a unique position in the estimation of the Moor inasmuch as long experience has convinced them, as mere verbal protestations never would have done, that neither directly nor indirectly has any political domination ever been sought which might in the end have led to their being dispossessed of their land and possessions—an ever-present apprehension with him. In a word, his belief in the political disinterestedness of the American Nation is most profound.

The Moorish Pirates Case

It must not be inferred from this hat no causes for dissension have ever arisen. They have, and notably on account of the action taken by the United States in stopping the disgraceful levying of toll, which was paid by more than one belligerent nation to purchase the immunity from the pirates of the ships of the Sultans of Sousse, and on another occasion when the Moors took exception to the bombardment of Tunis by an American commodore to avenge an insult to the Stars and Stripes, and which led to a declaration of war, but as they could find nobody in Morocco to fight, the matter soon blew over. These instances occurred long ago and left no rancor.

The first treaty between the United States and Morocco was signed 133 years ago, and only 11 years after the Declaration of American Independence. It was called a Treaty of Peace and Friendship; and this and another in 1833 practically on the same lines were, the only ones with which the two countries were then concerned. From the rest, up to the Convention of the Cape Spartel Lighthouse (1862), the Convention as to Protection (1880), and the Treaty of Algeciras (1906), the United States was associated with all the other powers.

The Treaty of Algeciras is particularly noteworthy because a reservation was added by the American Government, that while a more concise or clearer declaration of facts and purpose was never penned, it runs as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America having no political interest in Morocco, and no desire or purpose having animated it to take part in the conference other than to secure for all peoples the widest equality of trade and privilege with Morocco, and to facilitate the institution of a general court, tending to insure complete freedom of administration within for the common good, declare that, in acquiescing in the regulations and declarations of the conference, is becoming a signatory to the General Act of Algeciras, and to the Additional Protocol, subject to ratification according to constitutional procedure, in accepting the application of those regulations and declarations to American citizens and interests in Morocco, it does so without assuming obligation or responsibility for the enforcement hereof."

Only External Interest

"And, whereas, in giving its advice and consent to the ratification of the said General Act and Additional Protocol, the Senate of the United States resolved, as a part of this act of ratification, that the Senate understands that the participation of the United States in the Algeciras Conference, and in the formulation and adoption of the General Act and Protocol which resulted therefrom was with the sole purpose of preserving and increasing its commerce in Morocco, the protection as to life, liberty and property of its citizens traveling therein, and of aiding by its friendly offices and efforts in removing friction and controversy which seemed to menace the peace between the Powers signatory with the United States to the Treaty of 1880, all of which are on terms of amity with this Government, and, without purpose to depart from the traditional American foreign policy which forbids participation of the United States in the settlement of European political questions which are entirely European in their scope."

It may be asked if this regard on the part of the Moor for America is not dying out since the assuming of a Protectorate by the French (1912), and the cessation of dealings of the United States representative with the Sultan direct. A reply can unquestionably be given in the negative. It is too deeply rooted to be so quickly forgotten. Why, it was only a few years ago that the writer saw a petition signed by 150 Bifan chiefs, begging the American Government to extend its protection over them, their followers and belongings. A deputation was to have presented it to the American Diplomatic Agency in Tangier for transmission to Washington, but as the members thereof were suddenly called away to fight—it was about the time of Abd-el-Krim's first big offensive—the affair went no further.

GOVERNMENT TO RUSH SYDNEY SUBWAY WORK

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—Progress with the city railway—the first underground railway in Australia—has been proceeding for three years, and progress has been slow. One-half of the circle is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The new Government announces that the speedy completion of this railway will be one of its special aims. It is not likely that the railway will be completed before the end of 1928; some think that 1930 is more likely. That is the year named for the completion of the £5,000,000 bridge now being constructed across the harbor.

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NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover I shall deep down a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor as well as storing local and long distance piano and furniture, boxes, etc. Tel. 2400. NEW YORK CITY, 25 Central Park West, Apt. 4N—Desirable permanent accommodations; home privileges convenient to all transportation.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Henry Ford enterprises in this country are now taking shape. The companies that are to carry on the work of body-building and assembling imported chassis and parts of cars are erecting buildings in different states, notably at Geelong, Victoria, and at Granville on the Parramatta River in this state.

Representatives of the companies have just returned from an inspection of Tasmania timber resources. They report that state may supply all the timber required for body-building, but no definite statement has yet been made. If Tasmanian timber is used for this purpose it will probably be one of the eucalypts, "Stringy-bark" and marked as "Tasmanian stringy-bark." A good deal of it is used in furniture. "Stringy-bark" eucalypts have been introduced into California from this country, together with other eucalypts.

FORD'S AUSTRALIAN PLANTS PROGRESSING

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SELLS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925

EDITORIALS

China's demand for surrender of the rights of extraterritoriality claimed by foreign nations within her boundaries draws attention to a disappearing institution surviving from the Middle Ages, or from early in the present modern period, but having its roots in concepts of government previously held extending back to the earliest recorded times.

An interesting and timely contrast is furnished by comparing those early concepts with present-day practice among modern governments as to the recognition of extraterritorial rights. Only a step upward from the ancient tribe and its patriarch was the aristocratic city state. In the former, blood relationship in the tribe constituted citizenship in its organized government, and any outsiders who sought admission to its exclusive ranks were required, as payment for the privilege, to become the slaves and personal property of more or less influential members of the tribe. The city state likewise made citizenship within it highly prized, and excluded aliens from all but the most meager privileges. This characteristic tradition was perpetuated in the laws of succeeding democracies, federations and empires, and when governmental power waned the traditional exclusive relationships within tribal or feudal units reappeared.

During the Middle Ages the practice developed among powerful rulers of granting guarantees and commercial facilities within their domains to accredited subjects of other kingdoms and independent cities. These rights were covered by charters, or capitulations—a term derived from the form in which the provisions of these grants were set down in "chapters." As in former times, the sovereignty of the state was held to apply only to its subjects, and the capitulations clearly emphasized their exclusive effect. When the number and interests of the foreigners became so great as to require that they should be accorded some governing law, it was held that this law should be their own, and theirs also the responsibility for administering it. So suspect and excepted from legal protection were all foreigners!

But as everybody knows, the age of the Renaissance brought great changes. The rich Oriental empires which had condescendingly prescribed their tolerant capitulations were gradually, almost suddenly, outdistanced by the new maritime nations of western Europe, and the latter in the flowering of their power presently demanded the maintenance of their rights of extraterritoriality for the sheer protection of their material interests and their advanced standards.

The first capitulation concluded by the Turkish successors of the Byzantine emperors with a foreign state, according to recognized authorities, was that of 1535 granted to the French, which became practically the prototype of its modern successors. Its terms amounted to a treaty of commerce and a treaty allowing the establishment of Frenchmen in Turkey and fixing the jurisdiction to be exercised over them; individual and religious liberty is guaranteed to them, the King of France is empowered to appoint consuls in Turkey, the consuls are recognized as competent to judge the civil and criminal affairs of French subjects in Turkey, according to French law, and the consuls may appeal to the officers of the Sultan for their aid in the execution of their sentences." The same system has been followed by such countries as Persia, China, Japan and Siam.

New-born power and pride among the Western nations dictated the governmental policy of responsibility for their nationals in whatever country, and hence of demanding capitulations wherever native government was found in a state of organization to warrant it. Strong governments, naturally, have refused to abdicate their sovereignty, even to such limited extent—though all now accord extraterritoriality to embassies and other official establishments of foreign nations as an exchange of courtesy. Similarly, it is not surprising that states having yielded such capitulations should chafe under those restraints of their national sovereignty, in proportion to their advance in civilization.

Such is the change in a few centuries in the import of extraterritoriality, from precaution in self-protection to stigma of national backwardness and weakness; and such appears to be the attitude of the Chinese people toward it today. They have seen the neighboring Empire of Japan, in the enjoyment of its great advance in modern civilization, liberated from the burden of capitulations, and they now assert the right of their Nation to be similarly relieved. The foreign nations there enjoying the privileges of extraterritoriality are prepared, as a matter of course, to surrender them whenever the Chinese Nation may demonstrate its ability to guarantee adequate protection to the persons and interests of foreigners, under just laws and in clear accordance with modern accepted standards.

Whether the time has come to attempt this progressive change will be one of the most important issues in the international conference sought to be held, to adjust China's present salient difficulties with respect to international relations.

A writer in a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly makes a plea for the theory that the discovery of new supplies of gold causes profound economic disturbances, which ultimately result in war between the nations that are most affected by the inflation due to an increased volume of basic money. The process of arriving at this remarkable conclusion is by the familiar post hoc, propter hoc, fallacy, that assumes that because one event follows another, the first must have caused the second. By the same

method of reasoning it would be only necessary to change the starting points in history a little in order to prove that wars have at intervals been followed by new gold discoveries, and to argue, therefore, that wars are the cause of an increased supply of gold.

Many readers of the Atlantic article may see in it merely an attempt to satirize popular explanations of wars as being due to economic forces that impel the people of one region to seek dominion over those in another territory, in order to gain through the exploitation of natural resources or of cheap labor. The author, however, is treating what to him appears to be a serious subject, as can be seen by this summary of the deduction he has drawn from the sequences of increased gold production and outbreak of war. "It is fair, then, to conclude that in the recurring peaks of money-metal production we have found the cause of the recurring war-cycles, and hence the economic cause of war itself."

During the American presidential campaign in which the question of the single gold standard versus bimetallism was the chief issue, there were many accusations against the yellow monster, Gold, that was alleged to be enslaving the wealth producers by forcing down prices and wages, and putting the people in bondage to Wall and Lombard Streets. Had it occurred to the radical silver advocates to claim that the increased gold supply from the Klondike and South Africa would lead to wars, they would have properly been laughed at. It has remained for a conservative magazine to set forth in all seriousness the hypothesis that instead of being a benefit, through providing a larger amount of the metal that has been found to be the best, while by no means a perfect, standard of values, additional gold is a menace to the peace of the world. That the fundamental causes of wars are generally economic may be true. It is hardly probable that taking gold out of river beds and rocks and putting it into bank vaults is one of these causes.

In more than one respect the characteristics of American colleges and universities have undergone a remarkable change in the last quarter of a century, and still more noticeably within the last fifty years. In many particulars these changes have been for the better. Opportunities for gaining an ad-

vanced education are far more numerous now than ever before, despite the higher cost which must be paid by or for those who take advantage of the privileges afforded. But there is a growing apprehension, shared, evidently, by those in close touch with college activities, that some of these changes have not tended to make more certain the chief objective at which the friends of higher education aim. It is even asserted that the standard of production, so to speak, has been lowered, rather than advanced, and that the average college graduate of today is not as well equipped for leadership, comparatively speaking, as those of a generation ago.

It may be agreed, of course, that the selective process is not as rigidly applied now as formerly. Many remember when only those exceptionally equipped or those who displayed a peculiar fitness for college training were sent on from preparatory schools to the universities. In earlier days it was something of a distinction to be the possessor of a college degree. Perhaps the more general striving for this higher training has, in some measure at least, lowered the general standard of excellence among those who have completed the prescribed courses. If this is the case, it may be found that it is due to a willingness upon the part of students to be content with a more or less superficial equipment, the object in view being the acquisition of a diploma rather than that training which the colleges are prepared, at least theoretically, to impart.

In his annual report to the governing body of Yale University, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of that institution, communicates a summary of the findings and conclusions of a special committee of the faculty appointed to observe the influences of athletics and other extracurriculum activities upon the student body. President Angell concludes that it has been convincingly shown that overemphasis is being placed on college athletics. He cites as items in the overemphasis of extracurriculum activities, "the needless requirements of the competitions, the amazing system of 'rushing' for fraternities, the elaborate and costly social entertainments, and the schedules of intercollegiate contests of various kinds." The report insists that the student should have "the same opportunity to give devoted service to his intellectual training" as to these activities.

But, as it is sharp contrast to these somewhat general observations, the committee reports, evidently with Dr. Angell's approval, that the interest in scholarship is becoming more serious and more widespread among the undergraduates. This happy tendency, perhaps noticeable elsewhere as well as at Yale, presents what the investigating committee there regards as "the second great problem facing the university authorities." That is to maintain "the standard of excellence of teaching in the constantly broadening field of scholarship, and, in particular, the organization of the faculty so as to give promise of advancement for excellence in any capacity."

There is nothing, so far discovered, in the language of the report, which openly assails the employment of athletic trainers and coaches at salaries higher than those paid to instructors and professors engaged to conduct the courses provided in the undergraduate schools. But it is declared that whatever may have been the origin of the system, the present purpose of employing coaches is not merely to win intercollegiate contests, but to teach students, as many as possible, how to play the various games.

A start has been made, and in a conspicuous

quarter, to correct what has been believed to be a weak link in the modern American educational plan. Sports and amusements in which the entire student body may participate do not offer those distractions which inevitably accompany competition in intercollegiate events. The

need, as is somewhat apologetically pointed out, or proposed, is for a greater universality in college life, and for a bringing of the entire student body up to that standard of scholarship which is sought by the studious, rather than the surrender to distracting influences which now seem too greatly emphasized.

An interesting reminder was given to the people of the United States recently, that there is no longer in the country a frontier in the old sense of a line beyond which organized and civilized government does not exist and bounding a region in which Indians, venturesome mine prospectors and "bad men" who are a law unto themselves are practically the only inhabitants. This suggestion came from the centennial celebration of the beginning of Council Grove, Kan., and the purchase there by commissioners of the United States from chiefs of the Kaw and Great and Little Osage Indians for \$800 of the right of way over the Santa Fé Trail to the rich trading posts of New Mexico.

This event happened on Aug. 10, 1825. Council Grove was far beyond the frontier at that time. The place was unpeopled. No white man settled there till 1847. So the frontier was pushed westward beyond that point considerably less than 100 years ago. It was recalled at the celebration at the town that only sixty years ago the last Indian raid occurred there and that a lad of eight years, Charles Curtis, who escaped from the savages at that time, is now a United States Senator from Kansas and the Republican Party's floor leader in the Senate. In his flight the boy walked sixty miles to Topeka. This illustrates sharply how recently there was a real frontier as far east as the capital of the now thoroughly settled and organized State of Kansas.

There are interesting suggestions for the people of the country in contemplating the westward push of the frontier in the near past. It is steady that the physical frontier, as a result of the steady march of organized society, has gone. Yet there are intangible frontiers still remaining and running through the life of the whole country—visible lines of demarcation beyond which the guiding and controlling power of enlightened public opinion and laws does not reach and completely function, where individuals and groups seem to feel that they can defy the rest of society and its self-imposed rules.

Even the old geographical frontier was never clearly marked and defined. It was not a straight chalk line, beyond which all was wrong and back of which all was right. Yet it was there, and in spite of its curving course and unmarked front those who went beyond it were soon aware of that fact. The invisible frontiers that interface and are interwoven in the fabric of organized society may be still less visible than the old western frontier of the United States, but they exist nevertheless, and it is easy to recognize those who prefer to dwell beyond them and live as "a law unto themselves." That these intangible frontiers are being slowly pushed back and that the number of those who strive to live beyond them is steadily decreasing is the chief ground for hope in the future of organized human society.

There are invisible frontiers between nations as well as within them and besides the geographical demarcations that separate them. Beyond those intangible international boundaries nations have thought in the past that they could assert or defend what they considered their rights without reference to the feelings or rights of their fellow-nations. Beyond the old American frontier was a realm of lawlessness and disorder. Beyond the unseen pale of reason and right between nations was and still is the realm of war.

That frontier, too, is being pushed away. Nations are more and more realizing, as the western American settlers did, that courts and law must be established to protect and guarantee the rights of all, that the enforcement of rights by individual nations and vigilance committees of groups of nations will not solve the problems of the life of the world and that the earth cannot be permanently settled and civilized under the rule of the lynch law of war.

Editorial Notes

It is a wonderful ideal which Felix Valy, editor of the *Revue Internationale Politique*, of Paris, is promulgating during his trip in the United States, made primarily for the purpose of lecturing at Williamsburg recently on Asiatic history. It is to create a system of exchange professorships and exchange scholarships between the universities of the Western world and those of the Orient. For he is of the opinion that while the scholars of the Orient assiduously cultivate a knowledge of Western civilization in its various aspects, the West is content for the greater part to know only a few commonplace about the Orient, and this fact he sees as not only distinctly to the disadvantage of the Western nations, but also as not encouraging that understanding between the West and the East, which, in his estimation, is the only sure guarantee of peace. Certain it is that every movement which makes for right understanding between the peoples of the world merits the full backing of all interested in international harmony.

Five years ago today the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proclaimed a part of the federal law of the land, and thereby was brought to a successful conclusion one of the bravest fights for human rights which the world has ever known. For more than half a century the National American Woman Suffrage Association had worked continuously to achieve this result, and after many heart-rending defeats it won its victory with a record without a blot. As Isda Husted Harper has written in the *Woman Citizen*: "The contest lasted in all over seventy years; three generations of women took part in it, and every woman of the past rejoiced and every woman of the present is happy that this was her glorious privilege. The pride of the descendants of this American revolution will increase with all the passing years."

New Supplies of Gold and Wars

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A start has been made, and in a conspicuous

quarter, to correct what has been believed to be a weak link in the modern American educational plan. Sports and amusements in which the entire student body may participate do not offer those distractions which inevitably accompany competition in intercollegiate events. The

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Parliament is "up." The holidays have begun. Every body is on recreation bent. We shall hear little more of "politics" in the party sense of the word until October. So perhaps it will be appropriate to attempt some estimate of the performances of Stanley Baldwin's second Ministry, supported as it is by the largest Conservative majority of modern times, and of the principal personalities therein, in the first session of the Parliament of 1925.

There is little doubt that the present Conservative Party fits the general temper of the Nation at the present time. People want peace, tranquillity, and a minimum of adventure, so that they can get on with the reconstruction of their own lives and businesses after the dislocation of the Great War. The Labor party is the most enthusiastic Labor minority in the Trade Union ranks which is working for the broad Socialist ideal, and which in due time—and when their program has become more practical—will come into power. But the mass of the country at the moment is for conservation, rather than for radical change.

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The Conservative Party in office has broadly lived up to its name. Save for the new Pensions Bill, it has embarked on no considerable reform. It rejected, under Mr. Baldwin's persuasion, the temptation to start a class struggle over the political levy bill. It acquiesced, in a nine months' truce being brought to the mining industry at the price of more than £10,000,000, in the hope that some peaceful way out of the apparent impasse might be found.

Indeed, looking back over the session, the man in the street would find it hard to remember anything particular that the Parliament had done. And that is really the ground of its comparative popularity today.

The central figure in British politics at the moment is certainly the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin. He is not because, like Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Lloyd George, he looks like the man he speaks and has recovered much of his personal prestige as a debater. He is manifesting, too, all his old zest and energy, and is about to launch a new campaign for land reform. Mr. Runciman, Capt. Wedgwood Benn and Sir Alfred Mond also have helped to keep alive the Liberal tradition. But there is no sign as yet that moderate public opinion is willing to desert Mr. Baldwin, in favor of either Lord Asquith or Mr. Lloyd George.

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The Liberals, on the other hand, have been an effective opposition. They cut but little ice in the country outside, but in Parliament they have done most of the fighting. Mr. Lloyd George draws listeners from the lobbies whenever he speaks and has recovered much of his personal prestige as a debater. He is manifesting, too, all his old zest and energy, and is about to launch a new campaign for land reform. Mr. Runciman, Capt. Wedgwood Benn and Sir Alfred Mond also have helped to keep alive the Liberal tradition. But there is no sign as yet that moderate public opinion is willing to desert Mr. Baldwin.

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On the whole, there has been surprisingly little change in public opinion since the elections of last fall. The country decided then that it wanted tranquillity and not revolution, and it is in the same mood still. None the less, there are some awkward snags ahead for the Government. There is the security pact. Public opinion is certainly more suspicious about continental entanglements than it was when the idea was first mooted. Mr. Chamberlain would have a difficult road to follow if he is to obtain that unanimity without which it cannot go through.

Then there is trade and finance. Mr. Churchill's budget for next year is already gravely compromised by an increased vote for naval building and by the coal subsidy. Trade, too, and unemployment, are still persistently bad, and though nobody holds the Government directly responsible, public opinion after a time begins to think that perhaps a change of Government might make a difference, nothing that the Conservatives could do for themselves would help them so much as an improvement in world trade.

Finally, there is the coal crisis. The country has been paying heavily for a truce. But it will not forgive the Government unless during the interval it brings about a settlement of the coal problem without a strike or lockout and without a further drain on the taxpayer. When May 1 comes round the crisis will be as acute as ever, unless a solution is found in the meantime. Yet no solution is now in sight. That is far the most serious difficulty which confronts Mr. Baldwin today.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Aug. 26 (AP)

The Italian Cabinet has formed a new Cabinet post—that of Air Minister. Benito Mussolini's appointment to this post ad interim will be proposed to the King. The new portfolio is considered necessary because of the rapid development of aeronautics in Italy.

The season in Verice is now in full swing. The beautiful Adriatic town is this year visited by hosts of American tourists, and it is difficult to find hotel accommodation owing to the uninterrupted influx of holiday makers. Germans are not missing, and Venice seems today turned into a German-American town. The Venetian dialect is very rarely heard, and the famous silk shawls are to be seen only in shop windows. The program of all visitors to Venice naturally includes a visit to the neighboring bathing resort, the Lido. The main amusement of this place does not lie in the conventional swimming and rowing as a keen sportsman would understand it, but in idling on the sands in the morning and early afternoon and spending the evening dancing. A series of fests which will be held until the end of September, has been arranged in the principal hotels. A Florentine festival, known as Calendimaggio, has already been given with great success, and the story of Helen and Paris will form the subject of a night festival on the sea. Another attraction this year in Venice will be the Musical International Festival, which will be attended by many famous composers.

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Only a few of the plays of Bernard Shaw are known to the Italian public. Since their translation into Italian he has become quite familiar here, but their production on the Italian stage has been extraordinarily slow, and only a few of the Italian dramatic companies include two or three plays of the great playwright in their repertoire. Signora Emma Grammatika, one of the foremost artists in Italy, now announces that she will present "Saint Joan" in the coming autumn, and she is confident that the play will meet with the same success which it had in France and other European countries. She says that she has a great idea for its staging (which, however, she does not disclose), and she is certain that in spite of the undertone of Socialism running through it, "Saint Joan" will have a good reception.

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One of the problems which the Government has tackled with considerable success in the last few years is that connected with the revival of the merchant marine. The figures recently published show the continued progress achieved in this field, and the efforts done to make good the losses due to the difficult conditions of navigation inherent to war years. At the present moment Italy's tonnage is in excess of prewar figures; it consists of 1,900,000 tons of cargo and 800,000 tons of passenger and mixed cargo and passenger ships. The number of ships over 6000 tons has risen from one-eighth to one-fourth of the total tonnage, and the older units have been eliminated. All considered, the efficiency of the fleet has doubled. The total passenger traffic from Italian ports has decreased as a result of the restrictive laws enacted on immigration by the United States, but the number of passengers carried by Italian ships last year increased by over 1,500,000, as compared with the preceding year. Further, with the annexation of the province of the Venetia Julia, Italy's equipment for shipbuilding has been greatly increased, as it came into possession of the important shipyards of Monfalcone, Trieste, Pola and Fiume.

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The number of bathing resorts within easy reach of the Romans is increasing so fast that they can go to a different one on each day of the week—Clivavacchia, Santa Marinella, Ladispoli, Anzio, Nettuno, Flumicino and Ostia. The last mentioned is the newest and therefore has the most comfortable accommodation and is the most frequented. There is a special electric train service which collects bathers and transports them from all parts of Rome to the station and in twenty-five minutes to the beach shore. A new sea side place in the vicinity of Rome is Fregene, which is intended to reserve this place for the wealthier classes. Fregene is to be connected with the capital by one of the so-called auto strade (motor roads), and no one can reach it except by car. The new town will not be completed before many years, as only a few villas have been constructed.

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There is a proposal to build in Rome some public baths worthy of the modern ideal of comfort. It is hoped to imitate the monumental Thermae left by the ancient

Romans regarding imposing architecture and dimensions. Architects are already at work on the necessary plans and on the most appropriate sites for these buildings. They will not only contain vast lakes for swimming, but fencing halls, riding schools, tennis courts, gymnasiums and all that is included in the words "sports" and "exercise." The two likely sites mentioned until now are the vicinity of Piazza del Risorgimento, a thickly populated district, and an area near Monte Mario, close to